

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 24, Vol. 5.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

Price 6d. or 12 cts.

New Advertisements.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
Real Estate and Commission Agent,
AUCTIONEER, COLLECTOR, &c.
Rick's Building, Columbia Street.
H. V. E. BEGS TO INTIMATE THAT HE IS PRE-
pared to undertake business in the above line
on the most favorable terms.

TOWN
—AND—
SUBURBAN LOTS
—AND—
RURAL LANDS
IN NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT

FOR SALE & LEASE by the UNDERSIGNED

Block I. Lot 11, " XXIV. Lot 1,
" III, Lot 2, 2 of " XXVI. Lots 8 & 9,
" V, Lot 3, " XXVII. Lots 5, 7, 8
" VII, Lot 4, part of 8, and 9,
" VIII, Lot 4, " XXVIII. Lots 6, 17,
" IX, Lot 10, " 18 and 22,
" X, 3 and 5, " XXX. Lots 2, 3, & 12,
" XI, Lots 9 and 15, " XXXI. Lots 1, 2 & 3,
" XII, Lot 1, 1 of " XXXII. Lots 9 & 12,
" XVII, Lots 9 and 12, " XXXIII. Lots 3 & 4,
" XIX, Lots 1, 5 & 10, " XXXIV. Lot 5,
" XXII, Lots 8, 11 & 13, " XXXV. Lot 1, 1 a,
" XXIII, Lots 2 & 4, with house of 4 rooms;
half of Lot 14.

SUBURBAN LOTS.
Section I. Lot 13, Section II. Lot 13,
" III, Lot 7, " IV, Lot 1,
" V, Lots 14, 19, 20, 21 and 23,
" VI, Lots 3, 4, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 43
and 44,
" XIII, Lots 18, 19 and 20.

CAMP SUBURBANS.

Block III, Half of Lot 7, and others.

RURAL LANDS.

Several choice spots on the banks of the Fraser River
and on the Pitt River Road.

fe23tc W. E. CORMACK.

DOUGLAS--LILLOOET ROUTE.

E. T. DODGE & CO.

GENERAL FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

PORT DOUGLAS AND LILLOOET, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Having purchased the Steamers

"Hope" and "Henrietta,"

Are now prepared to make

REGULAR TRIPS

—FROM—

NEW WESTMINSTER TO PORT DOUGLAS.

OUR TEAMS

Start Daily from Port Douglas for Cariboo.

Our Agent at New Westminster is authorised to contract for the delivery of Goods, shipped on board our
Steamers at New Westminster, in any part of the mines.

fe21

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the Pub-
lic that the Bakery on his premises has been re-
sumed by him, and will be conducted in future under
his personal superintendence; and he trusts, by strict
attention to business, to deserve the favors which a
generous public community formerly bestowed on him.

Pies & Cakes made to order for Private Parties.

BREAD, HOT ROLLS, &c., always on hand.

PHILIP HICK.

New Westminster, January 12, 1865.

CARIBOO EXPRESS.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OUR EXPRESS
for Cariboo will be dispatched from New Westmin-
ster on the arrival of the California Express of the 19th
and 29th, from San Francisco.

Our Patrons will please observe that we do not
dispatch a Cariboo Express on the arrival of the Cali-
fornia Express of the 9th.

DIETZ & NELSON,
Connecting with
BARNARD'S EXPRESS.

December 9th, 1864.

DR. BLACK.

(M. R. C. S., L. S. A.)

Can be Consulted Daily at his Pres-
ent Residence,

Columbia Street,

New Westminster, B. C.

New Advertisements.

DIRECT
IMPORTATIONS
GREAT SALE.

THE WHOLE OF THE
LARGE & VALUABLE STOCK
OF GENERAL
DRY GOODS!

imported by the late GEORGE HOOPER, will be of-
fered for sale in the

Stone Building

formerly occupied by Mr. Webster, by order of the Exe-
cutors, consisting in part of the following Goods:—

LADIES' plain and fancy Linen

sets, in endless variety; 1/2 White

Cambric Hdkfs.; Plain Norwich Lues-
tres; the new fancy Saxony Cloak-

ings; Real Aberdeen Wineys; Knick-
erbocker do; Real Welsh and Saxony

Flannels; Printed do; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4

& 8-10 White Damask Table Cloths.

GENTLEMEN'S

Superfine

Black Suits; Superior mixed diagonal

Doe Suits; Fancy Tweed Suits, in

endless variety; the new Kensington

Walking Coats; Superfine Melton

Overcoats; Chesterfield Pilot do, do;

Reversible Riding Jackets; Pilot

Cloth do; Tweed Pants; Real Bed-

ford Cord do; Moleskin do; Silk and

Tweed International Vests; India

Rubber Waterproof Coats; Baltic

Shirts, wove and town printed; Navy

Blue Shirts, double backs; White

Lamb's wool, Shetland and Miners'

Undershirts; Do, do, Brown Cotton

Drawers; Socks, in great variety;

Black Silk Hats, latest styles; Do,

and Drab Felt do; Black and Colored

Silk Hdkfs.; 1/2 Cambric do; Black

Silk Ties; Cashmere Mufflers; Linen

and Paper Collars, plain and printed;

Looking-glasses; Morocco Purses;

India Rubber and Buckskin Braces.

The above goods, having been imported DIRECT to
New Westminster, and carefully selected from First
Class London Houses, will be found superior to and
cheaper than any goods hitherto imported into this
Colony. The goods will be marked off and ready for
inspection on SATURDAY, APRIL 1st.

ap1 2m

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDER-

minster Carpets; Hearth

Rugs; Blankets, four point;

Flannels; Boots; Shoes;

Socks; Underclothing; Hats;

Caps; Clothing, in the latest

styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic

Shirts; Collars, paper and

linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits;

Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth,

black and blue, from the best

manufactories. All of which

will be sold at the LOWEST

RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864.

New Advertisements.

FAMILY
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would in-
vite the attention of his
numerous customers, and
the public generally, to his
varied and choice stock of
Family Groceries, Provi-
sions and Oilman's Stores,
&c., &c., &c.

To Those whose liberal

patronage he has enjoyed

during the past two years

it is unnecessary to say

more than merely assure

them of his determination

to keep pace with the times,

both as regards prices and

assortment.

To THE general public he

would say: If you desire

to combine entire satisfac-

tion with economy, do not

go past the subscriber's new

Store, two doors west

of the old stand.

In Stock—A superior arti-

cle of Smoked Salmon from

Annandale's fishery, Mud

Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864.

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and
American in bulk and cases;

RUM—Jamaica and other brands;

WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela
in bulk and cases;

GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;

OLD TOM—Different brands;

WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;

CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;

SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;

HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent.

ap2tc

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY given full Power of Attorney to
GEORGE FRYE and VALENTINE HALL to trans-
act all business on my behalf, and to manage my affairs.

W. G. PEACOCK.

New Westminster, Jan. 30, 1865.

IN REFERENCE to the above notice, all persons hav-
ing any claim against the above named W. G. PEA-
COCK will present the same, and all persons indebted
to him are requested to make immediate payment to
the undersigned.

GEORGE FRYE.

VALENTINE HALL.

New Advertisements.

THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL CO.,
[LIMITED.]

INCORPORATED 30th DECEMBER, 1863.

Capital, £20000 Stg., in 400 Shares of £20 each

Board of Directors:

STILLMAN F. WASHBURN, Managing Director,

GEORGE W. COLE,

JOHN STEDMAN,

CHARLES A. RINES,

ISAAC STEDMAN.

Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand, and cut
to order.

Superior facilities for furnishing Cargoes for Ex-
portation.

Orders for Lumber, either Rough or Dressed, solici-
ted, and will receive the strictest attention.

OFFICE—Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

no19tc THOS. McMICKING, Secretary.

THE

Royal Insurance Company.

—FOR—

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL ----- Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,--Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDER-

signed their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and
Character of this Office, the sound principles on
which it is established and the magnitude of its resour-
ces, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been ap-
pointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,

Wharf Street, Victoria, 20th January, 1865.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—0000—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—000—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store
stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINE, LIQUORS,

ALDS, PORTER,

BRANDIES, RUM,

CIDER, SYRUPS,

CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havanna, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862.

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.

J. A. R. HOMER

New Advertisements.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

W. H. HUSKINSON, Proprietor.

CLOTHIER, HOSIER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Receives by every vessel from England a General as-
ortment of the above Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Victoria, V. I.,

Government St., Between Broughton & Humboldt.

del 1y

THE LONDON JOURNAL,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST

Beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, hav-
ing a Greater Circulation than any other journal in the
world. Its contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, WATTS PHILLIPS,

J. F. SMITH, JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,

MISS BRADDON, MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

PERCY B. ST. JOHN, MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES,

HENRY J. BYRON, &c., &c.,

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illus-
trated by the most celebrated Artists, including

JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALLS WELLS, PRIOR, &c.

Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales,
Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social

Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remark-
able Places in the World. Illustrated by Artists of high

standing: thousands of useful Receipts of every kind;
numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Disco-

veries; Statistics, embracing all the principal Official

Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population,
Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial

affairs, and much valuable General Statistical Infor-
mation; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Liter-

ary and Historical Interest. Illustrative of passing events;
Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought,

culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all lan-
guages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, to-
gether with a most voluminous personal Correspondence

upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once infor-
mation the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the
interesting, amusing and moral excellency of its con-
tents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its

type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness.

Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d.; Monthly Parts, 6d.; Half-
yearly Vols., 4s. 6d. Vols. I. to XL. are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respec-
table Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in
any part of the world.

LONDON JOURNAL Office—332, Strand, London.

ja28 6m w

LOWE BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

April 15, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 15¢ cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or \$4.50; and yearly, £3 10s., or \$7 10s. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
25¢ Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store Messrs. Jackson & Co., Columbia-street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, \$1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.
Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.
All advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.
All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, APR. 15, 1865.

THE LATE SESSION.

A few remarks respecting the session of the Legislative Council which terminated on Tuesday last may not be considered out of place. We may be permitted to say, in the outset, that we have indeed been agreeably disappointed as to the practical working of our present form of Government, under the new regime. A Council composed of ten official members, who might naturally be supposed merely to carry out the views and wishes of their superior officer, and who are in no way responsible to the people for whom they are called upon to legislate, and five quasi-elective members, who, although having less at stake, could scarcely be said to be less dependent upon the head of the Government for their position, inasmuch as His Excellency is invested with the power to relieve them from their legislative duties at any moment, we say a Council so constituted could not be supposed to inspire very great expectations in the minds of the people. It is not necessary to say how different the result might have been with a less able and liberal Governor. It is enough that the experiment of governing a British colony, composed largely of colonists accustomed to the most liberal forms of Government, by means of a Council partaking in so small a degree of the representative element, has proved successful far beyond our expectations. It would be unreasonable to expect that all that has been done during the late session would meet the unqualified approbation of ourselves or of any other member of the community. Of the twenty-seven Bills which have become law there are several of a most important character—measures which have been loudly demanded during a period of several years; and although we could point out features in most of these of which we disapprove, yet they are, in the main, excellent measures, which, we feel assured, will tell for good upon the colony before many months elapse. Of these measures we look upon the new tariff and the gold export tax as being the most important. And although we think the tariff might be somewhat improved by a careful revision, so as to lighten the duty upon several articles of necessary consumption, and transfer the burden to those articles of luxury which are still lightly taxed, and although we are of opinion that the duty upon gold should, for the present at least, have been considerably lighter than it is, yet both these measures are so sound in principle and so fair and equitable in practice that we feel confident they will commend themselves to the good sense of every class of colonists. The prejudice raised in some minds against both of these measures must be attributed less to the mature judgment of the subjects of it than to extraneous influences brought to bear upon them, and by means of which their minds have been poisoned. But a few months in the purer atmosphere of British Columbia will probably dispel the jaundice contracted by a winter's residence in Victoria. Having said so much for the measures which have been placed on the statute book of the colony, a word or two respecting those which fell short of it. Considering the construction of the House and the large number of Bills brought forward within the comparatively brief period of three months, it is matter of surprise that so few have fallen through, or that only two of a really obnoxious and injurious character should have been introduced. The Wagon Tire Extension Bill, brought in by the Government, and the Pounds Bill, introduced by the hon. member for the Hope-Yale-Lytton District, were both measures which, if passed, would have been productive of very great mischief. They were both, however, withdrawn. There are several important subjects upon which we hoped to have seen some legislative action, amongst the most prominent of which we will only mention an Indian policy, a mail system and a school system; although, so far as the last mentioned is concerned, we are not at all certain that the Governor is not, after all, adopting the wisest course. In a matter of such paramount importance, and where it is so desirable that the foundation should be laid broad and secure, any legislation which might be considered hasty or ill-digested would be dangerous; and as we are disposed to believe that the interests of education will not suffer meanwhile in the hands of His Excellency, it is perhaps for the best that the inauguration of a general national system should be delayed for a little. But we fear the same remarks will not apply to either of the other two subjects. There are other matters which, although they have not formed the subject of direct legislation, are, perhaps, of equal

importance to the colony. There are several public works of considerable magnitude, placed in this year's Executive programme, which will exercise a marked influence upon the mining, agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The perfecting of land communication between the seaboard and the most remote gold fields is a work of magnitude and importance, while the establishment of a line of telegraph connecting the capital with these gold fields and with the civilized world on every hand, although the result of foreign enterprise, will confer a boon upon the colony not to be lightly esteemed. If we may be permitted to include in the list direct steam communication with San Francisco, together with the light-ship and steam tug, we shall have produced a catalogue which is as surprising for its magnitude as it is reassuring and hope-inspiring from the nature of the items of which it is composed. But to this list we must add yet another undertaking, which is, in point of practical importance, perhaps second to none of those already enumerated. We allude to the exploration of that vast and supposed rich auriferous country watered by the Columbia and the Thompson rivers and their numerous tributaries. The result of that exploration it would be idle to speculate upon now. But towards that section of country will every eye be directed with eager expectation for the next few months. Altogether we think we are justified in asserting that the late session has dispelled many a misgiving in the minds of colonists, while it will constitute the commencement of a new era from which will date the rapid progress and prosperity of British Columbia. There doubtless remains very much to be done during the recess; and it is a happy and reassuring reflection that the head of the Executive has approved himself to be competent to the task which now invites the exercise of all his sagacity, energy and firmness.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS HOUSE-KEEPER in a respectable family. Would not object to go into the interior. Salary not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply at the residence of Mr. Ramsay, Columbia-street, New Westminster. mh13c

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MILK BUSINESS! in town, to be disposed of on or before the 1st of May. Apply to

VALENTINE HALL, Gen. Agt. New Westminster, April 12, 1865. mh13d

NOTICE TO SHIPBUILDERS

SEALED TENDERS are invited until the 19th inst. for completing the putting together of an iron framed SCREW STEAMER, to be planked with wood—about 150 tons measurement—at New Westminster, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen by applying to Capt. COOPER, the Harbourmaster, who will give all necessary information to persons wishing to tender.

The time considered necessary to complete the vessel must be stated, and the Contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The ways are laid and a portion of the work already done.

Tenders to be addressed to W. H. FRANKLYN, Esq., Nanaimo. Nanaimo, V. I., April 7, 1865. mh13c

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

IN RE WILLIAM MOORE IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Friday next being Good Friday, the examination of the above-named Bankrupt will be further adjourned to MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a. m., at the Court House, New Westminster.

OLIVER HARE, Official Assignee. New Westminster, April 11, 1865. mh13d

FOR SALE.

A GOOD NEW, TWO-STORY HOUSE, situated on the Royal Avenue, and commanding one of the best views in this City. The house comprises five Rooms, and a basement Kitchen, Wood-house, &c., and is hard finished throughout. The above premises are at present drawing a monthly rental of thirty dollars, and would be a good investment for capital.

TERMS will be liberal, and may be ascertained by application to the proprietor, H. H. NAGLE, At Dietz & Nelson's office. New Westminster, April 7, 1865. mh13c

JOHN B. LOVELL,

Accountant, General, Commission

MINING AGENT.

Richfield, Cariboo. mh23c

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

Auctioneer, Real Estate & General Agent. ja18 OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET. to



Public Notice!

THE NEW SKETCH MAPS, showing the different Routes to the Gold Fields recently discovered on Kootanie, Wild Horse and Columbia Rivers, are now ready for sale, and may be had on application at Messrs. Clarkson & Co's Book-store, New Westminster.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Colonial Sec., in the absence of the C. C. L. W. and S. G. Lands & Works Department, New Westminster, April 7, 1865. mh13c

EXPRESS LINE STAGES!



THE FIRST COACH OF THIS LINE WILL LEAVE

YALE for SODA CREEK

on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 A.M., after which date they will leave Yale every

MONDAY & FRIDAY

at 8 A. M., passing over the Suspension Bridge and through the Cañons by daylight, reaching CLINTON the following morning, where six hours will be allowed for rest, and arriving at SODA CREEK on Wednesdays and Mondays in time to connect with the sternwheel

Str. "ENTERPRISE," for QUESNELMOUTH,

On the opening of the road above Quesnel, Coaches will run to Cottonwood, and there connect with a Saddle Train for

RICHFIELD.

Passengers for the GREAT BEND DIGGINGS, on the Columbia River, can take these Stages to Cache Creek, foot of Lake Kamloops—110 miles from Yale. Awaiting the completion of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer, small boats will ply over lakes Kamloops and Shuswap, to within sixty miles of

The Great Bend Diggings.

F. J. BARNARD. mh4 1m

Yale, B. C., April 2nd, 1865.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GENERAL ABSTRACT, showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, within the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, taken from the several Weekly Statements, for the Quarter ending 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes in circulation	\$142,587 00	Legal Tender Coin in Gold and Silver	\$134,037 23
Deposits due to Head Office & Branches	911,536 02	Gold and Silver Bullion	6,915 18
Deposits not bearing interest	\$111,578 78	Landed and other property	23,431 89
Do bearing interest	90,381 94	Balances due from other Banks & Branches	435,229 05
	201,960 72	All debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills and Balances due from other Banks and Branches	678,281 20
Total amount of Liabilities	\$1,256,083 74	Total amount of Assets	\$1,277,894 55
Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of Quarter ending 31st March, 1865.		\$307,500	
Rate of last Dividend declared to the Shareholders		\$8 per cent. per annum	
Amount of last Dividend declared		\$23,000	
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such dividend		\$40,525	
Victoria, V. I., 31st March, 1865.		Wm. C. WARD, Accountant.	

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS!

TIME IS MONEY,

and if you would save both

SHIP YOUR GOODS

BY THE

YALE-LYTTON ROUTE!

A. BARLOW,

Commission and Forwarding

AGENT,

FORT YALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BEGS TO INFORM SHIPPERS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he is now prepared to Forward Goods to the MINES on the most reasonable terms, and without delay. All goods consigned to the above will be promptly attended to and stored in a FIRE-PROOF Warehouse.

BURRARD INLET

LUMBER MILLS.

S. F. MOODY & CO., - - - Proprietors,

New Westminster.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA:

FICKETT & CO., - - - Wharf-street.

THESE MILLS are prepared to furnish cargoes of FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER, Tongued and Grooved Flooring, Spars, Piles, Shingles, Laths and Pickets at the shortest notice.

The access to the Mills is up the Gulf of Georgia to English Bay; thence up the Inlet. The anchorage in the bay is safe in all weather. The Inlet is perfectly land-locked, with plenty of water at all times for the largest class vessels.

Vessels loading at these Mills will have every facility for loading. The quality of Lumber is superior to any on the Pacific Coast, and can be furnished to any length up to 80 feet. There is a deputy Collector at the Mills to enter and clear vessels.

For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

OFFICE of the Company—New Westminster, B. C. mh13c

ANDERSON & Co.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously Byass Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, Rum, &c.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA. mh13c

NEW TIN SHOP!

Messrs. KEAYS & Co.,

BEG to inform the inhabitants of New Westminster and up-country that they have commenced business in the above line, a few doors west of the Colonial Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, combined with small profits, to merit a share of public patronage. We have on hand, Plows, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Ox-Yokes and Bows, Nails, Tubs, Cedar Pails, &c., &c., all of which they will sell at the lowest possible rates. Traders and others supplied with Tinware of our own manufacture on the most liberal terms. Have Troughing made to order. Repairing attended to with neatness and dispatch. Also, a choice lot of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted prime.

New Westminster, Mar. 10, 1865. mh113m

To Cariboo Miners!

MR. DEWDNEY begs to inform his Cariboo friends that he has disposed of his business on Williams Creek to Mr. H. C. GILLETTE, and begs to thank them for the large amount of business they have kindly entrusted to him during the last two years. He hopes the same confidence might be extended towards his successor, Mr. GILLETTE, whose professional experience, well known to all of them, will be a sufficient guarantee that any work entrusted to his care will be well and honorably executed.

New Westminster, April 4th, 1865.

E. C. GILLETTE, C. E.,

Mining Engineer and Surveyor.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

HAVING purchased the business on Williams Creek lately carried on by Mr. DEWDNEY as Mining Engineer and Surveyor, I shall be prepared on my return to the Creek to execute any work entrusted to me with promptness and dispatch.

New Westminster, April 4th, 1865. mh13c

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In the ESTATE of the late GEORGE HOOPER.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the respective amounts owing by them immediately, to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to forward the particulars of such claims without delay to ARTHUR T. BISHBY, Executors of the ESTATE of the late GEORGE HOOPER, above Estate. New Westminster, March 27, 1865. mh28c

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the str. "SEATON," the property of Messrs. Taylor & Co., Seaton Lake, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, at Seaton Lake, on the 2nd APRIL, 1865. For further particulars apply to the Sheriff at Lillooet. mh18d

POSTPONEMENT.

N. B.—The above-mentioned Sheriff's Sale is postponed till 1st MAY, 1865. mh23

NOTICE.

THE arrangement made on the 25th of October last, with respect to the partnership of the undersigned, has this day been terminated by mutual consent.

A. H. GUILD,

JULES DAVID,

GEO. CRUICKSHANK,

By his Attorney, WALTER EDWARDS. Victoria, February 24, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF GUILD, DAVID & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all claims against the said firm will be settled by ALBERT H. GUILD and JULES DAVID, jointly, and all debts owing to the said firm will be collected by the same parties.

A. H. GUILD,

JULES DAVID,

GEO. CRUICKSHANK.

By his Attorney, WALTER EDWARDS. Victoria, February 24th, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the goodwill of the late firm of GUILD, DAVID & Co., will continue the Wholesale Provision and Commission Business, at the store, corner of Bassin and Wharf streets, under the firm of WEISSENBURGER & SCHLOESSER.

Mr. JULES DAVID will act as Manager of said business.

The business on Government street will be carried on as heretofore. mh16m WEISSENBURGER & SCHLOESSER.

WILLIAM CLARKSON

HAS ON HAND

FOR SALE or TO LET.

SEVERAL VALUABLE

TOWN, SUBURBAN,

—AND—

RURAL Lots of LAND

FOR SALE!

Also, Two Good

HAY AND STOCK RANCHES!

situate on the banks of the Fraser River, at a convenient distance from this city.

Also, To Let, The

NEW WESTMINSTER HOUSE!

This is a well known House, and one of the best stands in this city. It is already furnished, and may be let either with or without the furniture.

Also,—Several portions of good business sites to let by the foot for a term of years, situate on the Levee, and on Columbia street.

Also,—To Let—From 6 to 11 acres of Improved Land in this city, either at a cash rental or on shares of produce. The soil is good and well adapted for a Market Garden. A long lease will be given on moderate terms to a good Gardener.

Also,—A fresh supply of Garden and Field Seeds for sale. Orders for Fruit Trees are solicited.

W. C. will Sell by Auction, Collect Rents and Accounts, Negotiate Loans, Receive and Sell Goods on Commission, and transact any business that may be entrusted to him in the General Agency line.

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

Auctioneer & General Agent. mh14c

VALENTINE HALL

OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS:

Lot 3, Block XXVII, with comfortable House and every convenience for the immediate reception of a family.

Lot 2, Block XXIV;

Lot 20, Block XXVIII;

Lot 7, Block XXXV;

8 Lots in Block V; and

Lots 2 and 12, containing 45 acres each, opposite New Westminster, fronting on the river;

ALSO,—320 acres, 160 acres of which is high, rolling Prairie, the remainder excellent timbered land.

FOR SALE CHEAP. New Westminster, February 17th, 1865. mh16c

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Just Arrived, per Str. "Fideliter,"

from NANAIMO, a large supply of SUPERIOR

SCREENED DOMESTIC COAL!

which will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to H. HOLBROOK, Agent for the Coal Company, Pioneer Wharf. mh23

Important to Business Men in Victoria, the Columbia, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This is the only newspaper published in British Columbia, and is the only one that is published in the Pacific Northwest. It is published in Victoria, B. C., and is the only one that is published in the Pacific Northwest. It is published in Victoria, B. C., and is the only one that is published in the Pacific Northwest.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, APR. 15, 1865.

Ship-Building.

Frequent allusion has been made in these columns to the great facilities we possess for ship-building; but until recently this branch of industry has lain dormant, owing to hostile legislation. Our steamers, and sloops, and schooners had all to be built, and even repaired, at Victoria. And for why? Simply because this colony was governed in the interests of that town, and it was a part of the policy of the late Administration to prevent anything of the kind being attempted here. The Governor was urged time and again to alter the tariff so as to admit ship-building materials duty-free; but he was inexorable to the last. One of the very first acts of the new Government, however, was to remove the obvious embargo upon this important branch of manufacture. And what is the result? One steamer—that of Capt. Franklyn, of Nanaimo—is now under way; the light-ship, the tenders for which will be opened to-day, is to be built here, and at once; and there is every prospect of a third vessel, a steam-tug for Capt. Stamp, being on the stocks before many months. Had an impartial and enlightened policy been pursued from the first, we should now have a large and flourishing ship-yard, with all its concomitant expenditure and advantages. Better late than never. A beginning has now been made; and henceforward we opine few if any of the vessels designed to navigate British Columbia waters will be built outside the precincts of our own colony.

Public School Examination.

On Thursday the Easter examination of the Common School took place in the miserable little cabin, dignified by the name of "school-house." His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Colonial Secretary were present upon the occasion; but it is matter of regret that these distinguished visitors were obliged to retire before the most interesting part of the programme was arrived at. On leaving, His Excellency expressed himself as highly pleased with everything he heard and saw, with the exception of the size, &c., of the building. Quite a number of visitors were present, including several ladies, four clergymen, two members of the Legislative Council, and three editors; and although we were gratified to see a decided improvement, so far as regards a growing public interest in the school, as indicated by the number of visitors, it was to be regretted that they came straggling in by twos and threes almost till the close of the performance. A little more attention to punctuality would have proved more satisfactory to all parties. So far as the result of the examination itself is concerned it was very successful. In geography especially the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to themselves and to their teacher, Mr. McIlveen, who must have bestowed great pains in order to bring them up to so high a state of proficiency, as the ready and correct answers given by so large a number of pupils indicated. In writing a very marked improvement was perceptible, some of the specimens being really admirable. Probably the most interesting part of the performance, at least so far as the children themselves were concerned, was the distribution of prizes. Upon this occasion the Trustees had thought best to give prizes to all, varying the value according to merit. It was pleasing to observe the beaming countenances of the boys and girls as their eager little hands grasped the pretty bound books which were awarded to them. We would not omit to mention the pleasing variation given to the exercises by the singing of several appropriate pieces. Although some of the voices were a little shrill and out of tune, the admirable time which was observed and the evident gusto with which the children engaged in this exercise amply atoned for any little defect. At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Ferris, one of the Trustees, addressed a few words of encouragement and admonition to the children. The exercises were closed by the singing of the National Anthem by the whole party, and the benediction by the Rev. E. Robson. Two things must have struck all who were present, viz., the efficiency and zeal with which the teacher must have discharged his duties in order to prepare the children under his care for so creditable an examination, and the utter inadequacy of the present school building. With some 40 boys and girls, huddled together, proper classification and order are out of the question. There is neither room for the children while sitting nor for the classes when up at their lessons. And, more than this, a number of children have been withdrawn, because their parents do not choose to have them exposed to the crowding and jostling and heated atmosphere of the place. We feel assured that His Excellency, now that the bustle of the session is over, will speedily remedy so serious a defect, by having a proper school-house at once erected upon a suitable site. The site occupied at present is little better than the building itself. Of too steep a grade and with unpleasant surroundings hemming it in on every side, it is unsuitable for school buildings and inadequate for play grounds.

The Dog Nuisance.—Yesterday morning a number of large dogs made an attack upon a pig on Victoria Gardens and literally tore the poor "porker" limb from limb. The number and ferocity of dogs prowling our streets imperil the comfort and safety of human beings.

The Work of the Session.

The following is a list of the measures which have been passed during the late session, in so far as they have received His Excellency's sanction:

1. An Ordinance to extend the term of the Steam Traction Engine Ordinance, 1864.
2. An Ordinance to amend the law of Evidence.
3. An Ordinance to amend the Duties of Customs.
4. An Ordinance in aid of the Trustees Relief Act.
5. An Ordinance to encourage the construction of a line of Telegraphs of British Columbia with the Telegraph lines of Russia, the United States and other countries, and for other purposes.
6. An Ordinance for the construction of a Toll Bridge across Thompson River at Lytton.
7. An Ordinance to amend the first Telegraph Ordinance, 1864.
8. An Ordinance to establish a Decimal system of Accounts in the Colony of British Columbia.
9. Supply Bill.
10. An Ordinance to amend the dues leviable at the Port of New Westminster.
11. An Ordinance for the formation and regulation of Municipalities in British Columbia.
12. An Ordinance to amend the Excise Laws.
13. An Ordinance for imposing a duty on Gold.
14. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Gold Mining Laws.
15. An Ordinance for the regulation of the Harbors of British Columbia.
16. An Ordinance to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquor to Indians.
17. An Ordinance to prohibit the unreasonable destruction of Game.
18. An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from Road and Ferry Tolls, and for other purposes.
19. An Ordinance to prevent the violation of Indian Graves.
20. An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British Columbia.
21. An Ordinance respecting Marriage in British Columbia.
22. An Ordinance for regulating the amount and application of the Fees to be taken in the Supreme Court of Civil Justice from suitors therein.
23. An Ordinance respecting arrest and imprisonment for Debt.
24. An Ordinance respecting the Salary of the office of Governor.
25. An Ordinance to facilitate the creation of Ports of Entry in British Columbia.
26. An Ordinance for regulating the acquisition of Lands.
27. An Ordinance further to facilitate the construction of the Overland Telegraph.

Accident to the "Hope."—As the steamer *Hope* was on her upward trip, on Wednesday night, she struck a large snag a few miles above St. Mary's. The snag, which projected about ten feet above the water, struck her upper works, immediately behind the purser's office, and, passing through the hurricane deck, struck the smoke-stack, bruising it flat. By this time the steamer was stopped, the engineer having fortunately reversed the engine very promptly. The snag was sawed off below deck, and, proceeding to Harris' ranch, the piece which remained fast in the hurricane deck was, with some difficulty, extracted. The steamer proceeded on to Harrisonmouth, discharged her cargo, and, returning to the Sumas, took up a number of cattle. She returned here on Thursday night, and will be ready to make her regular trip to-day. The damage will probably not exceed \$200; but had it not been for the presence of mind of the engineer, who was standing with his hand on the throttle-valve at the time, the result would, in all probability, have been much more serious. Considerable confusion and alarm was caused amongst the passengers by the collision.

An Assay Office in Cariboo.—We understand it is in contemplation to establish an assay office on Williams Creek, as an adjunct to the Bank of British Columbia. Mr. Russel, of that Bank, will proceed to Cariboo in the course of a few days for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The enterprise is a good one and will be a great boon to the miners, especially in view of the gold export tax.

Too Indefinite.—Our contemporary of the *Colonist* bestows some pretty harsh epithets upon us for publishing a communication from his town, but he does not indicate with any degree of definiteness what point in the communication he takes exception to, nor does he give his readers the slightest idea of the nature of our crime—whether we are to be ostracized for giving publicity to a slander or a disagreeable truth. We beg our esteemed contemporary to be a little more explicit.

Probably Gone Through.—When last heard of the steamer *Reliance* had left Harrisonmouth for Yale, the water having risen considerably. From the fact of the steamer not having returned up to our going to press, we presume she has succeeded in making Yale. We hope she has. Since the above was in type the *Reliance* has come in, having accomplished the trip to Yale. Barely sufficient water—touched bottom in several places. She will leave again for Yale to-day.

No Connection Yet.—Up to our going to press there was no connection over the telegraph line further south than Seabome. The defect had been traced to within a compass of about six miles, and as the energetic Mr. Haines had gone out there is every probability of the connection being perfected to-day.

At Burrard Inlet.—Her Majesty's ship *Camelion* arrived at Burrard Inlet on Thursday, where she still remains. The officers of the ship were entertained at Government House.

Later from the East.

WAR DATES TO THE 9th APRIL.

PARTICULARS OF LEE'S CAPITULATION.

GREENBACKS 70-1-2.

The war news is to the 9th inst., and gives a more detailed account of the fighting before Richmond, the condition of the city, &c. But the great feature of the news is the surrender of Lee and his army to Grant on the terms proposed by the latter. Lee's killed and wounded at Richmond estimated at 10,000 to 12,000. Lincoln was actively engaged in peace negotiations. Mobile was vigorously attacked but not taken. The war was thought to be rapidly approaching its termination, as the loss of Lee would chill the energy of the South.

[From the "Seattle Gazette" Extra of April 12.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 9.—Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon on the terms. The following correspondence shows the conditions of the surrender.

APRIL 9.—To U. S. Grant, Lieut.-General:—I received your note this morning on picket line, whether I have come to meet you and assertively defend what terms were as you shall designate. Officers to give individual parole not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged—each company or regiment Commander to sign such parole. Arms, artillery and public property to be packed, stocked and turned over to officers appointed by me. This will not embrace side arms of officers, private horses nor baggage.

APRIL 9.—To General Lee:—Your note was this morning received. In consequence of my having passed Richmond and Lee's army, I am at this writing 40 miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. GRANT.

APRIL 9.—To General Lee:—I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms: "Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy given to an officer designated by myself, and the other retained by such officer as you shall designate. Officers to give individual parole not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged—each company or regiment Commander to sign such parole. Arms, artillery and public property to be packed, stocked and turned over to officers appointed by me. This will not embrace side arms of officers, private horses nor baggage. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then then prepared for the step. It was probable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt this course the *Intelligencer* has additional reasons for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* we learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
morning, and sent by **Express**
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon
and **California.**

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a Prompt and WORK-
MAN-LIKE MANNER.

New Advertisements.
Bank of British North America.
ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.
GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.
CHARGES:
For all deposits under 50 ounces \$2
For all " above 50 " One quarter of one
per cent.
Ores of every description carefully Assayed
CHARGES:
For each Mineral Assay \$10
GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED
at the current rates.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

HICK'S HOTEL!
Lytton Square, New Westminster, B. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, and
especially the Travelling Community, that he has
just opened the above central and well known estab-
lishment, where he hopes, by reasonable charges and
strict attention to the comfort of his customers, to re-
ceive a share of public patronage.
THE BAR
is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.
PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 22, 1864. se24tc

NOTICE
TO SHIP BUILDERS.
SEALED TENDERS are invited until noon on SAT-
URDAY, the 15th PROXIMO, for the building of
a LIGHT-SHIP about 90 tons measurement, at New
Westminster, according to plans and specifications
which may be seen by applying to the Harbor Master,
who will give all requisite information to persons wish-
ing to tender.
The time considered necessary to complete the Ves-
sel must be stated, and the Contractor will be required
to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the
contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
To be addressed to the Harbor Master, at New West-
minster, and marked "Tender for Light-Ship."
JAMES COOPER, Harbor Master.
New Westminster, March 18, 1865. mb21td

PUBLIC NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of
the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, New
Westminster, up to noon of SATURDAY, the 29th of
APRIL, 1865, for the construction of a WAGON
ROAD from
ALEXANDRIA
—TO—
QUESNELMOUTH.
The road to follow the present blazed line.
The work to be carried out strictly in accordance
with the terms of the specifications, which may be
seen at the Lands & Works office, New Westminster, or
at the Magistrate's office, Quesnelmouth.
With each tender must be enclosed a Bond (forms
of which may be had on application at either of the
above offices) of the person tendering, and of two re-
sponsible sureties with him, for the payment to the
Government of the sum of £1000 conditional on the
non-fulfilment by of the terms of his tender if accepted.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily received.
Payments for the above work will be made in cash.
Further particulars can be had by applying at the
Lands & Works office, New Westminster.
Tenders to be addressed to "The Chief Commis-
sioner of Lands & Works," and to be subscribed
"Tender for Alexandria Waggon Road."
In the absence of the Chief Commissioner.
A. N. BIRCH,
Lands & Works Department,
New Westminster, March 17, 1865. mh18td

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.
H. N. DICKSON & CO., LONDON.
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., SAN FRANCISCO
jy15-te
FOR SALE.
100 TONS GOOD HAY.
Apply to
R. DICKINSON. ja18tc

New Advertisements.
WITHROW & TILLEY,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
FURNITURE, BEDDING & C.

We are constantly receiving
additions to our large stock
of beautiful Furniture and
Willow-ware, direct from for-
eign markets, which we are
selling at such prices as will
induce the citizens of New
Westminster, and the people
of British Columbia generally,
to purchase here instead of
going to another market.
JUST ARRIVED!—Fine Rose-
wood and Mahogany Parlor
Suits; an assortment of fine
Bed-room Suits, consisting of
Oak, Chestnut, and plain paint-
ed; Sofas, Bureaus, What-
nots, Piano Stools, Hat-trees,
Centre and Card Tables, Din-
ing Extension Tables, Cradles,
Cribs, and a large assortment
of Oak, Mahogany and Wood
Chairs; Bedsteads of every
description; and, in fact,
nearly everything in the
FURNITURE LINE!
We keep constantly on hand
a choice assortment of Japan-
ese Wares.
Also,—A fine assortment of
Willow-ware, Gilt and Rose-
wood Picture Frame Mould-
ing, different sized Looking-
glass Plate, Mahogany and
Walnut Boards and Veneers.
Also,—Feathers; Hair, Palu
and Straw Mattresses always
on hand and manufactured to
order. Furniture manufactur-
ed and repaired. Pictures
framed, Maps mounted and
varnished. Undertaking
promptly attended to.
Persons intending to purchase
would do well to call and see
our stock before going
elsewhere.
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
Columbia-street, New Westmin-
ster, B. C. mh4tc

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
—AND—
Nanaimo, V. I.,
BEG leave to inform the
public that they keep on
hand a well-selected stock
OF HARDWARE,
bought in San Francisco,
at the cheapest rates, con-
sisting of Shelf Goods,
Agricultural Implements,
Stoves, Tinware, Crock-
ery, Paints, Oils, Win-
dow Glass, Tubs, Brooms,
Pails, etc., etc.

We also deal in Plaster,
Lime, Hair, Pitch, Tar,
Oakum, Coal Oil Lamps
and Chimneys in great
variety, and in fact every-
thing required in a new
country, which we will
sell at cheaper rates than
ever. Parties in want of
anything in our line would
save by learning our pri-
ces before buying else-
where. Come and see.
NO HUMBUG!
We make up all our
Tinware on our own pre-
mises, which we offer
Wholesale & Retail very
low.—ENCOURAGE HOME
MANUFACTURE. fe25tc

New Advertisements.
VANWINKLE HOTEL.
VAN WINKLE,
CARIBOO WEST.
THE ABOVE SPLENDID HOTEL IS NOW OPEN
for the Public, the proprietors having taken great
pains through the winter to make it the most superior
House in Cariboo. Good accommodations, with suits
of rooms for ladies or private parties.
ATTACHED TO THIS HOTEL IS A
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT & BAR,
where can be obtained the most choice brands of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars, &c.
ja28 3m N. L. McCAFFERY, Proprietor.

SEASONED LUMBER.
400,000 FEET
SEASON'D LUMBER
Rough & Dressed, For Sale By
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, November 3, 1864. no5tc

THE BANK
—OF—
BRITISH COLUMBIA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, \$1,250,000,
IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
YALE—Ditto.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.
VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.
IN THE UNITED STATES.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.
IN CANADA.
MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
IN INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.
The Oriental Bank.
IN ENGLAND.
National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
IN IRELAND.
Union Bank of Ireland.
LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less
than One Hundred Dollars.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money
lodged for fixed periods.
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND COLLECTED; and BILLS OF EX-
CHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York
purchased.
DEBTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies;
and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco
and New York, authorizing payment for goods ship-
ped to the Colonies.
GOVERNMENT and other Securities received for safe
custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties
paid on goods in bond.
GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED,
Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.
D. M. LANG, Manager. au20tc
New Westminster, August, 1864.

F. G. RICHARDS
Has Returned from Cariboo
AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND,
BLIZZARD SALOON,
—ON—
Holbrook's Wharf,
WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE
OLD FRIENDS.
—ON—
A CARD.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UPON COMMENCING BUSINESS I opened books
with the intention of making monthly accounts.
Parties desiring to obtain longer credit will please call
and make arrangements to that effect, as all accounts
standing over one month will be charged interest at the
rate of three per cent. a month.
J. G. McBEAN.
New Westminster, February 16th, 1865.

New Advertisements.
W. J. ARMSTRONG,
IMPORTER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
OLD STAND
New Westminster, B. C.,

while cordially assuring his numerous patrons of his
feeling of gratitude for their very liberal support in the
past, would in future invite an increased continuance
of their untiring liberality, with the impression that
(having completed arrangements for direct importations
from San Francisco, the Sound, and other Foreign Ports)
those whose favors may be thus directed will assuredly
realize satisfaction.

He would also direct the attention of patrons, and the
public generally, to his present Stock on Hand, as being
THE LARGEST,
MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED,
CHOICEST & CHEAPEST
IN NEW WESTMINSTER,

Consisting in part of
HAMS, California; Do Adamantine;
BACON, Oregon; SYRUP, S. I.;
PORK, Mess; Do East Boston;
BEEF, Corned; Do San Francisco;
RUTTER, Isthmus; SPICES, Assorted;
Do Olympia; BROOMS;
CHEESE, California; SALT, Assorted;
RICE, Batavia; ROPE, do;
BEANS, Bayo; TWINE, do;
FLOUR, Golden Gate; PAILS, Wood;
COFFEE, Green, Roasted; TUBS, do;
and Ground; MATCHES, Wax;
SUGAR, S. I. No. 1 and 2; Do Wood;
Do Pulverised; WRAPPING PAPER;
Do Crushed; COAL and POLAR OIL;
TOBACCO, Assorted; COAL OIL LAMPS and
FIXTURES;
TEA, Congo; POWDER, Rifle;
Do Young Hyson; Do Blasting;
LARD, J. & R. and H. & S.; PUTTY;
CORNMEAL; MATTOCKS;
OATMEAL, Scotch; HOES;
Do California; PICKS and SHOVELS;
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR; NAILS and AXES;
DRIED APPLES; CROSS-CUT SAWS;
CURRANTS; HAND and BUCK do;
RAISINS; PLANES, in sets or single;
SODA BISCUIT; LEVELS and SQUARES;
FANCY BISCUIT, in tins; CHAINS, Assorted;
PILOT BREAD; SCREWS, do;
CAN FRUIT; LOCKS, do;
BOTTLE do; CASE KNIVES and FORKS;
JAMS and JELLIES; FLAT IRONS;
PICKLES, in bottles; GLASSWARE, in variety;
Do in kegs; CROCKERY, do;
SAUCES, Assorted; TINWARE, do;
CANDLES, Belmont Sperm; Etc., Etc., Etc.

Call and See.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
200,000 SHINGLES.
GRAIN
in variety and quantities to suit the purchaser.
All orders from Up-country or the Interior at-
tended to with PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH. fe21tc

New Advertisements.
ALL CURES MADE EASY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, B.
Breasts and Old Wounds.
No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can render
healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The
worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance, and
ever this medicament is applied; sound flesh grows
up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the
surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and per-
manent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Infla-
mation.
These distressing and weakening diseases may be
certainly cured by the sufferers themselves, if they
will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the
printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon
the neighbouring parts, when all obvious matter has
been removed. A poultice of bread and water may
times be applied at bed time with advantage; and
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If these
such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, the
will render a service that will never be forgotten, the
cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.
Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and
subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree
as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills.
When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation
and depravities from the system, subdue and remove
all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews
muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be
effected, even under the worst circumstances, if these
of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm &
other Skin Diseases.
After fomentation with warm water, utmost relief and
speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints
affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of
the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered
that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of
the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach,
consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify
the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of
the Pills. The general health will be readily improved,
although the eruption may be driven out more freely
than before, and which should not be promoted; per-
severance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey,
Mumps & all other Derangements
of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Oint-
ment should be well rubbed at least three times a day
upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to
penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat;
this course will at once remove inflammation and stop
the disease. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by
following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling
of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's puri-
fying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of puri-
fying the blood and strengthening the system render
them more suitable than any other remedy for all com-
plaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure
the liver, stomach and bowels, bring much deranged,
require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—
Bad Legs. Chapped Hands. Scalds.
Contracted and Sore Nipples.
Burns. Stiff Joints. Sore Throats.
Elephantiasis. Skin Diseases.
Bite of Mosquitoes. Fistulas. Scurvy.
and Sand-Flies. Gout. Sore-heads.
Coco-bay. Glandular Swell- Tumors.
Chicago-foot. lings. Ulcers.
Corns (soft). Lumbago. Wounds.
Cancers. Piles. Rheumatism. Yaws.
Chilblains.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all re-
spectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s.
12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.
* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au15

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

For Sale By
CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,
Columbia Street, New Westminster,
AT AND UNDER VICTORIA PRICES,
Large Prairie Plows,
for breaking up. Also,
Cast Steel and Iron Plows,
fe28 suited to the soils of British Columbia. te
Messrs. DICKINSON BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHERS
—AND—
CATTLE DEALERS!
FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED
with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on
short notice, at
NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.
New Westminster, ROBERT DICKINSON.
Victoria, EDWARD DICKINSON.
ja18tc FRANCIS DICKINSON.
Printed and published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
by ROBERT & SON, at the Office, Lytton Square, New West-
minster, in the Colony of British Columbia.